



SHINNECOCK INDIAN NATION
 Shinnecock Indian Territory
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*The oldest self-governing
 Tribe of Indians in the United States*

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IV.D. Narrative Information Sheet

1. Applicant Identification: Shinnecock Indian Nation, Tribal Office Environmental Department, Southampton NY 11968.
2. Funding Request:
 - a) Assessment Grant Type: Community-wide Assessment;
 - b) Federal Funds Requested: i \$300,000; ii Not requesting a waiver
 - c) Contamination: Hazardous Substance
3. Location:
 - a) Shinnecock Indian Reservation,
 - b) Suffolk County
 - c) NY/Shinnecock Indian Nation Reservation and Fee Lands
4. Property Information for Site-Specific Applications: not applicable
5. Contacts:
 - a) Project Director: Shavonne Smith, Phone # 631 458-1231, E-mail: ShavonneSmith@shinnecock.org, Address Shinnecock Indian Nation, Tribal Office Environmental Department, Southampton NY 11968
 - b) Chief Executive/Highest Ranking Elected Official: Bryan Polite, COT Chairman, Phone (631) 283-6143, E-mail: BryanPolite@shinnecock.org Address P.O. Box 5006 Southampton NY 11969
6. Population: Tribe population is 661
7. Other Factors Checklist:

Other Factors	Page #
Community population is 10,00 or less	1
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United	1

States territory	
The priority brownfield site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land	
The priority site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the priority site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water, or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them).	2
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain	
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy; or will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	4
30% or more of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse planning activities for priority brownfield site(s) within the target area	

8. Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority



1.PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION 1.a. Target Area and Brownfields i. Background and Description of Target Area

The Shinnecock Indian Nation (Shinnecock) consists of original natives of Long Island and is a federally recognized Indian Tribe (population 661). Our territory is approximately 1200 acres on a peninsula that extends into Shinnecock Bay on the southeastern portion of Long Island, New York. Additional tribal owned land is located in the hamlet of Hampton Bays, New York and is known as West Woods.

The landbase is part of our original Shinnecock Hills homeland that was lost through questionable land transactions, with the arrival of the settlers. In 1859, 3,500-acres, identified in a lease that consisted of the Shinnecock Hills, was nullified by the New York State government and given to a group of wealthy citizens who then granted a right-of-way to the Long Island Railroad and eventually sold off the remaining portions of the land to private non-tribal citizens. Our former lands are now occupied by the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club and wealthy summer residents that have no stake in protecting or enhancing environmental assets for our cultural lifestyle.

Shinnecock culture is very centered on our communal land ownership and strong connection to the waters. For generations, our people have turned to the waters for physical and spiritual healing. The waters have also been a tremendous source of sustenance by providing finfish, shellfish, crustaceans, and aquatic plants that have multipurpose uses. This food supplemented everything harvested on land, as well. The land provides a home for the people and all the animal and plant life we share it with. The blessing is also a huge responsibility that we try to uphold through our lifestyles and work. We continue to harvest the waters and the lands today and teach our children to recognize the plants and trees that provide foods and medicines. Today, pollution from surrounding properties and businesses have impacted our natural resources and are threatening tribal sustenance lifestyles. Global warming and sea level rise are also threatening the land where we live. We have suffered from environmental justice issues where our tribal members have been unaware of health impacts due to past practices of handling wastes. Non-tribal industries have polluted our waters, shellfish, fish, and lands through industrial and unchecked stormwater discharges. For many years large tracks of reservation land were leased to non-tribal farmers that used heavy amounts of herbicides and pesticides. All of these contaminants have impacted the health and welfare of all of our tribal members as well as other residents of the bay. These pollution sources contribute to cancer and other health ailments of our community and they also restrict our ability to use portions of the bay for aquaculture. The reduction or elimination of these natural resources through impacts from Brownfields have negatively affected our historical culture, health, livelihood, and overall lifestyle.

We have identified many Brownfields within our community ranging from less than 1 to 65 acres. We would like to address and redevelop our sites following environmental assessments. We own and have access to all of these sites and would greatly like to see them assessed and cleaned-up. Our goals for redevelopment are to close out the current dump, develop a new transfer station, construct affordable and energy efficient housing, and provide agricultural farmland free of herbicides and pesticides. Many of our sites have tremendous redevelopment potential that will bring jobs and expanded business opportunities, this will contribute to tribal



revenue, production of organic foods, and designating a space to allow wastes to be consolidated which will minimize dumping on other portions of our lands. Assessments will also reduce environmental stigma and allow our lands to be used for housing. The result of this funding will allow us to pursue these new developments and enhance cultural and Tribal pride.

1.a.ii Description of the Priority Brownfield Site(s)

The former **dump**, which occupies approximately 65 acres on the southwestern portion of the reservation, has historically been used as a non-sanctioned dump for both tribal and non-tribal members since the mid 1800s. The **dump** is bordered by Shinnecock Bay to the southwest and residential properties surround most of the remaining perimeter. There is a concern that materials from the **dump** have impacted the soil and groundwater near the residences and sediments within the bay. The extent of the **dump** is a significant tribal concern as it is perceived to occupy approximately 8 % of the reservation's land. The health impact to residents is also a significant tribal concern as children frequently play in the unrestricted wooded area where the dump is located and tribal members maintain a fledgling oyster hatchery in the waters that abut the dump's southwestern boundary.

The former oyster **hatchery** Site, constructed in the 1970s is located on the eastern shoreline of the Shinnecock Reservation and is adjacent to Heady Creek. The property is approximately 2.6 acres in size. Currently, the **hatchery** is occupied by a main building that is in disrepair and has a roof that is partially collapsed. Waste materials are stored inside the building and include universal wastes, waste oil, paint cans, unknown liquid materials in rusted containers, muriatic acid, and other petroleum products. Due to the age of the building, hazardous materials such as lead paint, asbestos, and PCB caulk may exist. The soil mounds that surround the site have an unknown origin and are suspected of covering up dumped materials. If hazardous materials are located within the mounds there is a potential for adverse impacts to the environment. There appears to have been an underground storage tank (UST) containing fuel oil in the eastern portion of the building. There is no documentation regarding the removal of the UST. Releases are common with USTs and since the site is adjacent to the bay, there is a potential that fuel oil is impacting sediment and water quality within the bay. Like many abandoned buildings and, despite no trespassing signs, this building serves as a magnet for loitering youths that may be exposed to potentially hazardous building materials and further structural collapse.

1.b. Revitalization of the Target Area 1.b.i Reuse Strategy & Alignment with Revitalization Plans

Currently there is no alternative waste disposal facility available for tribal members, hence the tendency for dumping in random convenient locations both within the dump site and throughout the reservation. The Tribal Council has begun planning for a portion of the dump site to be converted to a tribal waste transfer station that will allow used oil, universal wastes, household hazardous wastes, and solid wastes to be properly stored prior to removal to off-site county waste disposal facilities. Prior to the conversion, the area will need to be assessed to determine the degree of contamination, if any, exists and if concentrations pose a risk to human health or the environment. The remaining portion of the dump footprint will also be assessed to determine the extent of the historical dumping and if these areas pose a risk to human health and the environment. Determining if portions of the former dump can be re-used or remediated to allow new development is another component of the Tribal Council planning. Funding for the assessment of these areas will allow us to determine if and or how the site can be safely



redeveloped. Tribal Council is anticipating that some portions of the dump will be available for redevelopment with no necessary remediation. Assessed portions of the site with no adverse impacts will be considered for housing, thus alleviating pressures for finding alternative locations for much needed new housing. Ideally, we would like to create a cluster neighborhood rather than infill between existing homes due to infrastructure and social unity. Off-Reservation housing is not feasible because the surrounding towns, known as the Hamptons, consist of perhaps the wealthiest communities in the US. According to Miller Samuel Inc., a local appraiser, the **average** house in the surrounding community sold for \$2.13 million.

Consolidating the dump and opening up land for redevelopment is a Tribal priority. The proposed assessments, if awarded the grant, will eliminate the Tribal community's stigma that the area is contaminated, it will ensure human health and the environment are not at risk, will identify land for new housing, and will determine if the dump threatens our oyster **hatchery** cultivation area which is located at the southwestern extent of the dump.

We have very few enterprises that generate revenue. The only other tribal businesses include a few small smoke shops and convenience stores. The hatchery was initially developed through grants; however, the grants funding ended prior to the hatchery maintaining a self sustaining sufficiency. The lack of funding terminated the hatchery progress and it fell into disrepair. After many years of Tribal planning and efforts, we have begun the revitalization of our oyster hatchery. This is one of our most promising tribal businesses that will provide income to many tribal members. Our former building that housed the hatchery is no longer useable and likely contains asbestos and other harmful materials. We are currently relegated to a temporary small Quonset hut to conduct our operations which limit our storage and processing capacity. The Quonset hut is not suited for mass production and not conducive for adequate larval growth. The Tribal Council's plan is to invest in this business through the construction of a new expanded facility that will allow for scaling up our current operation to make it a sustaining commercially viable operation that will provide good jobs and much needed economic stimulus.

1.b.ii Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy

We anticipate that the new transfer station will significantly decrease unauthorized dumping throughout the Reservation eliminating the dumping blight and potential spread of contaminants. Depending on the **dump** assessment results, it will reduce the current stigma that assumes the entire area is contaminated. When the assessment is complete, we will be able to identify areas for redevelopment conducive for tribal housing and the creation of a new waste transfer station. Other areas of the dump shall be consolidated and mitigated within our means.

At the **hatchery**, we plan on properly disposing of stored materials and follow State guidelines for addressing building materials prior to the demolition thus eliminating the unsafe materials and exposure risk to occupants. This will protect the children that congregate there and future workers once the newly expanded facility is constructed. The new **hatchery** is our most exciting tribal business and will provide employment and greatly needed tribal funding as a result of its anticipated income. We live adjacent to high income Hamptons communities and expect that sales of local oysters to our affluent non-tribal neighbors, restaurants, and distributors will be a lucrative investment that will bring some greatly needed prosperity to our tribe.

1.c. Strategy for Leveraging Resources 1.c.i Resources needed for Site Reuse



Following the assessment of the **dump** we will be able to better plan for its redevelopment. We will apply to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for corrective action funding and additional funding to construct the waste transfer facility. The BIA Division of Capital Investment manages the Indian Loan Guaranty, Insurance, and Interest Subsidy Program, which helps facilitate loans to Indian businesses through conventional financing when they would otherwise be ineligible. For the housing that we hope to create following the assessment, we will seek funding from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Community Development Block Grant program and the Section 184 Indian Home Loan Guarantee program in order to finance affordable housing. Additional funds will be sought from the U.S. Department of the Treasury that runs the Native American Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Assistance Program, which encourages financial opportunities for economically distressed communities. It provides financial awards to Native CDFIs for providing community access to credit, capital, and financial services through direct services, technical assistance, and training. There are additional federal programs that provide access to capital for Indian enterprises, such as USDA, HUD, Commerce, and the Small Business Administration.

For the **hatchery** redevelopment we will seek grant money available from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA) that is titled, *Addressing the Impacts of Multiple Stressors on Shellfish Aquaculture through Research/Industry Partnerships*, currently, a 3-year potential grant with a \$300,000 annual award budget to promote shellfish aquaculture that can be used to fund the restoration of the hatchery. Additional funding will be sought by teaming with the University of Cornell Cooperative Extension to procure funding through a New York Long Island Shellfish Restoration Grant. The University of Cornell Cooperative Extension is currently providing free consulting to the Tribal hatchery staff on how to redevelop the hatchery. This partnership will continue. We anticipate the new Hatchery building shall have solar panels. We will seek funding from the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program (TELGP) which is a partial loan guarantee program that can guarantee up to \$2 billion in loans to support economic opportunities to tribes through energy development projects and activities.

1.c.ii Use of Existing Infrastructure The planned transfer station that will be constructed at the **dump** site will be able to utilize existing electrical power and communication infrastructure as well as public drinking water. There are also several trailer containment structures that can be reused to house waste requiring special storage such as universal wastes. We have no public sewer on the Reservation and the rest of the **dump** site is wooded with no infrastructure. A gravel path that extends to the dump will be improved through BIA funding to allow access to the new transfer station. New housing will utilize the same existing infrastructure.

The **hatchery** site still has some useable infrastructure that is remnant from the previous operation. We will be able to use existing electrical power, fresh water supply piping, and the subsurface piping that extends into the bay to allow bay water to be pumped for reproductive conditioning and larval growth to the pediveliger and then spat stage. We will utilize all existing infrastructure and evaluate if more energy efficient methods may be available and within budget. We will also draft a plan that focuses on establishing goals for reusing or donating reclamation materials generated during the demolition of the former hatchery building. A dock will be reused as well as salvageable oyster pens, basins, sieves, and water tanks.

**2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT 2.a. Community Need 2.a.i**

The Community's Need for Funding We are a small rural tribe with very limited financial resources. We receive funding by a Federal 93-638 contract for general public services; however, there have been compounded financial shortfalls over the years. As a self-governing nation, we are responsible for the Tribes' health care, education, public safety, housing, and all other public services. We have no property tax on the Reservation further decreasing our potential revenue. We receive no support from the state and share federal funding with all tribal programs. Since we are a smaller tribe, we receive a smaller portion of federally divided tribal funding which does not meet our needs. Our resources are used to attempt to fulfill essential services critical to tribal affairs. Often, critical needs are not fully met. According to *A Quiet Crisis Federal Funding and Unmet Needs In Indian Country*; federal funding for Native American programs has not been nearly enough to compensate for a large deficit in funding Native American programs that needs to be paid to eliminate the backlog of unmet Native American needs, an essential predicate to raising their standards of living to that of other Americans. Native Americans living on tribal lands do not have access to the same services and programs available to other Americans, even though the government has a binding trust obligation to provide them.

We have no additional resources to invest in environmental investigations. Our 128 (a) Brownfields grant is used to fund our program, complete the four elements of the Tribal Response Grant, and to assist in any potential cleanup tasks related to sites that are investigated. This grant will allow us to improve our health and welfare through allowing us to understand health risks associated with these sites. It will give us the ability to obtain the data necessary for potential cleanup and redevelopment. Without the assessments, redevelopment will not take place further degrading our health and prosperity. We do not have demographic data for our tribal members; however, according to America Community Survey, 1 in 3 Native Americans are living in poverty, with a median income of \$23,000 a year. These numbers highlight the stark income inequality of Native Americans.

2.a.ii Threats to Sensitive Populations 2.a.ii (1) Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations

Sensitive populations within our minority group include the elderly, disabled, pregnant women, children, and low-income families with limited to no access to affordable health care. These populations live adjacent to the Brownfields. The clean-up of brownfields sites is imperative for the health and welfare of these sensitive populations and the general tribal population. The funding will lead to improvements to prevent future dumping and therefore, reduce future Brownfield creation on other portions of the Reservation. It will also ensure children loitering in the hatchery building and playing in the woods that surround the dump will not be exposed to potential environmental hazards. Our welfare will also be improved through the creation of an expanded hatchery capable of yielding enough oysters to sustain a successful business that will employ tribal members and produce revenue for the tribe.

2.a.ii(2) Greater Than Normal Incidences of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions

We do not keep internal tribal health statistics, however, we are no different than other tribal nation populations. Tribal health statistics are alarming. Heart disease is the leading cause of death for American Indians (2003, Center for Disease Control). According to a study conducted by the US Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health, 36% of



American Indians with heart disease will die before age 65 compared to 15% of Caucasians, 177% are more likely to die from diabetes, 500% are more likely to die from tuberculosis, infant death rates are 60% higher, and 82% are more likely to die from suicide compared with US Caucasians. Cancer rates and disparities related to cancer treatment are higher for American Indians than for other Americans (2005, Native People for Cancer Control). The grant will help us identify harmful contaminants and locations where we are directly exposed to these contaminants. We can then communicate methods to reduce the potential exposure to these contaminants to our tribal community through outreach. This data will allow us to do focused cleanups to eliminate these risks by applying for future cleanup funding.

2.a.ii(3) Disproportionately Impacted Populations

The following data is provided by Federal Funding and Unmet Needs in Indian Country:

Diabetes is disproportionately prevalent in Native American communities. Native American women are 70% more likely than White women to be obese. Native American adults are more than three times as likely to have diabetes compared with the U.S. population in general. Native Americans are 30% more likely to be diagnosed with asthma; Native American adults are 1.3 times as likely as White adults to have high blood pressure; chronic liver disease was the fifth leading cause of death for all Native American men; and women are 1.7 times as likely to die from cervical cancer as compared to white women. Native American Indians have disproportionately high rates of many health conditions that may put them at higher risk for serious illness if they contract Covid-19. Potential contaminants at Brownfield sites could be identified as carcinogens directly effecting cancer rates.

The grant outcome will minimize the spread of dumping wastes on the Reservation which will minimize exposure to harmful products. It will also eliminate the harmful wastes associated with the former **hatchery** building. If the assessment identifies that the dump poses a threat to the oyster cultivation area, we will take steps to relocate the hatchery's oyster pens to sediments that are free from contaminants. This will minimize impacts to the growing oysters and human health consumption of those oysters. The grant will allow tribal members a voice to speak out if environmental hazards are identified. Our outreach efforts will provide the means for all of our tribal members to review the assessment results. Special care will be taken to ensure that the most sensitive tribal members that are exposed to environmental risks are informed and given the opportunity to speak out. The issues will be publically identified which will lead to tribal efforts to ensure that these problems are corrected and procedures are enacted to prevent future issues.

Partner Name	Name, E-mail, Phone #	Specific Role in Project
Indian Health Service Shinnecock Unit	Anthony Hunter, (631)283-1440	Provide a meeting space for community information sessions
Shinnecock Health Committee	Karen Smith, [REDACTED]	The committee will work with the department to explain the health concerns surrounding abandoned homes, open dumps, and other possible contaminated sites to Tribal members
Housing Director	Philip Brown, (631)283- 6143	The Housing Director will help prioritize the Brownfield sites and provide any necessary Tribal member counseling.



2.b.iii Incorporating Community Input Upon receiving the award, we will notify the Council of Trustees. Covid-19 will alter our traditional community outreach. Meetings and other in-person interactions shall be adjusted per on-going and current State guidelines as well as tribal enforced restrictions. As the program progresses, outreach efforts on each phase will include social media updates, neighborhood surveys, public meetings, and information flyers that will be posted in public buildings throughout the Reservation. Notice of all the public meetings will be placed in tribal offices and on social media. Public comments are welcome at all public meetings or can be sent directly to our Environmental Department using e-mail, regular mail, telephone conversation, or in person. The Environmental Department will serve as the information repository for all hard copy program related documents. We will address all public comments and post responses on our social media platform as well as sending our responses directly to each individual that asked the question. Comments and responses will be logged and contained in our information repository for public review.

3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS 3.a.

Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs 3.a.i Project Implementation ii Anticipated

Project Schedule, iii Task/Activity Lead, iv Outputs. Through our 128 (a) Brownfields grant, we have already completed a site inventory. Community outreach, Phase I and Phase II ESAs, preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPP), and Clean-up and reuse planning will be the major focus of this grant. After the assessments and cleanup plans are complete, we will devote funding from our 128 (a) grant to complete limited cleanups. If more cleanup money is needed, we will apply for 104 (k) Brownfields Cleanup funding. We anticipate that if awarded the grant, the target sites described in this application will be redeveloped, however, there may be some redevelopment delays if remediation funding is needed. All assessment grant tasks will be completed by the end of the third year. The activities are outlined below:

Task Activity: <u>Cooperative Agreement Oversight</u>
Project Implementation: A. Hire a QEP to assist with reporting and performing assessments; B. Managing the grant; C. Attending 4 conferences(National Brownfields and National Annual Tribal Lands and Environmental Forum); D. Tracking and reporting the status of the Brownfields program with quarterly reports to EPA; E. Updating EPA's Assessment, Cleanup, and Redevelopment Exchange (ACRES) database and data for quarterly progress; F. Completing the final closure reporting.
Anticipated Schedule: A. November 2021; B. November through December 2024; C. 2022 - 2024; D & E. January 2022 through December 2024; F. December 2024.
Task Activity Lead: Shavonne Smith
Outputs: QEP request for proposal and hire, attendance at 4 conferences, 12 quarterly reports and ACRES updates, 1 closure report.
Task Activity <u>Community Engagement</u>
Project Implementation: A. Public participation to include door to door surveys (5 anticipated); B. Public meetings (10 anticipated) with Ms. Smith the QEP and when appropriate a representative of the Indian Health Service to promote program, receive input, discuss schedule, solicit community input on site selection and findings of each of the project phases, announcing completion and successes of each site. Door to door neighborhood surveys will also be conducted and accompanying the surveys will be the QEP and a representative of the Indian Health Service to discuss health issues; C. Social media updates on-going



Anticipated Schedule: December 2021 for the initial educational meeting and more meetings and social meeting updates through September 2024 to coincide with each project phase including Phase I and II ESAs, and ABCAs and Cleanup Plans, anticipated to be combined to discuss several sites at once and to take place February 2022, 2023 and 2024, July 2022, 2023 and 2024, and September 2022, 2023 and 2024. Residential Surveys will be conducted following the Phase II ESAs in July 2022 through 2024
Task Activity Lead: Shavonne Smith and QEP
Outputs: 10 public meetings, 5 door to door surveys, and one public outreach publication, social media updates at least 10 as project proceeds.
Task Activity <u>Phase I & II Assessment Activities</u>
Project Implementation A. Conduct Phase I and Phase II ESAs. Each Phase II ESA includes a QAPP and HASP. All to be completed to appropriate ASTM standards.
Anticipated Schedule: January 2022: 2 Phase I ESAs, July 2022 2 Phase II ESAs; and then 1 Phase I each quarter through February 2024 and 2 Phase I ESAs, in July 2023 & 1 in July 2024:
Task Activity Lead: Shavonne Smith and QEP
Outputs: 9 Phase I ESAs and 5 QAPPs, 5 HASPs, and 5 Phase II ESAs.
Task Activity <u>Site Reuse and Cleanup Planning</u>
Project Implementation A. Complete an Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) and a Cleanup/Reuse plan for 3 sites.
Anticipated Schedule: ABCA and Cleanup/Reuse completed September 2023 (1) & 2024 (2)
Task Activity Lead: Shavonne Smith and QEP
Outputs: 3 public meetings, 3 ABCA and 3 reuse documents, and public response documents.

3.b Cost Estimates The cost estimates were based on time used during the implementation of our EPA 128 (a) Tribal Response grant and discussions with a QEP and Tribal personnel.

Task 1-Cooperative Agreement Oversight: Personnel time of 260 hours x \$26.06/hour plus a fringe of 44%=(\$9,756.86), travel per conference (air fare \$825 and taxi, hotel, per diem \$800) 4 conferences (\$6,500) for one staff member to attend the EPA Brownfields Conference and annual Tribal Lands and Environmental Forum.

Task 2-Community Engagement: Personnel time of 520 hours x \$26.06/hour plus fringe (\$19,513.73), contractual time for preparation of materials and attendance at 10 meetings and 5 neighborhood surveys lump sum of \$1,200 per event (\$18,000.00), and \$472.55 for copying, flyers, and handout supplies.

Task 3-Phase I & Phase II Assessments: The budget is based on personnel time of 130 hours x \$26.06/hour plus fringe =(\$4,878.43), QEP contractual money for Phase I: 9 sites x \$6,000 per site (\$45,000) and Phase II: 5 Sites x \$34,200 per Site includes QAPP and Health and Safety Plan (\$171,000),

Task 4-Cleanup Planning & Area-Wide Planning/Reuse Planning: The budget is based on personnel time of 130 hours x \$26.06/hour plus fringe =(\$4,878.43), and QEP contractual time of preparation and attendance of 3 meetings (\$1,200/ meeting) and for 3 ABCAs and Cleanup/Reuse documents for 3 sites (\$2,466.33 each). This totals \$11,000 of contract costs.



Budget Categories	Task 1 Cooperative Agreement	Task 2 Community Engagement	Task 3 Phase I (9) Phase II (5)	Task 4 Cleanup Planning	Total Cost
Personnel	\$6,775.60	\$13,551.20	\$3,387.80	\$3,387.80	\$27,102.40
Fringe	\$2,981.26	\$5,962.53	\$1,490.63	\$1,490.63	\$11,925.06
Travel	\$6,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,500.00
Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Supplies	\$0.00	\$472.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$472.54
Contractual	\$0.00	\$18,000.00	\$225,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$254,000.00
Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Direct	\$16,256.86	\$37,986.28	\$229,878.43	\$15,878.43	\$300,000.00
Indirect Cost	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$16,256.86	\$37,986.28	\$229,878.43	\$15,878.43	\$300,000.00

3.c. Measuring Environmental Results

Ms. Smith will track, measure, and evaluate progress electronically using a calendar spreadsheet that will list all tasks, anticipated schedules, and costs. She will update the calendar prior to each quarterly report and ACRES update. If, for whatever reason, the schedule is not being adhered to, adjustments will be made to again stay on track. This may include expediting QEP work to complete ESAs on time. The calendar will be used to plan each phase of work and to ensure that we complete each scheduled output on time and within budget.

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITIES AND PAST PERFORMANCE 4.a. Programmatic Capability 4.a.i Organizational Structure and 4.a.ii Description of Key Staff

Shavonne F. Smith is the Environmental Director and serves as the Tribal Response Program Coordinator. Her responsibilities include but are not limited to coordinating Brownfields projects on Tribal lands including, project management of federal grant funds, reporting to the grant agency, and serving as the community liaison. She has held the position of Environmental Department Director for 11 years and works cooperatively with all departments within the Shinnecock Administration, as well as applicable local, state and federal agencies. She is currently overseeing the tribe's first 128 (a) grant. Working with a consultant, she is building capacity to understand Phase I and Phase II assessments and their implications towards clean up. **Ms. Smith was awarded an EPA Region 2 Environmental Champion Award** for her work in developing and administering our climate change adaptation efforts.

The Shinnecock Environmental Department has experienced personnel who will be able to continue supporting the program with little to no disruptions. In addition to 128 (a) funding, the we have successfully closed out two IGAP programs and a \$3.5 Million National Fish & Wildlife Foundation restoration project. Our staff include Viola Cause, Natural Resource Manager, who has worked for 13 years for the tribe. She serves as our Quality Assurance Project Officer for the Department Programs. Steven D. Smith, Sr who serves as the Data Intake Specialist and Sydnee Reddick who is developing community outreach programming for Brownfields. We are fully capable of bidding and executing contracts for needed services and



comply with EPA procurement guidelines with the assistance of Andrea Godoy, the Grants and Contracts Officer, and Joy Foster, of the Finance Department.

4.a.iii Acquiring Additional Resources

If additional resources are necessary to implement this grant we will seek additional assistance through either Tribal or non-Tribal sources. All services will be acquired according to federal acquisition requirements. We will work with our QEP to determine if any other resources are necessary to fulfill the assessment portion of the grant. The Shinnecock Indian Nation has qualified administrative staff with a strong history of successfully managing federal grants within the last five (5) years and beyond. The Nation has the organizational resources necessary to successfully implement our proposed activities in accordance with the work plan. With a 2020 Fiscal Year budget of \$4,970,000, the Nation successfully operates over 30 federal, state, and private foundation grants. The Shinnecock Indian Nation meets all nine (9) of the procurement and contract management policies and procedures referenced in the regulatory requirements at 2 CFR part 200 and 24 CFR part 1003, in accordance with the adoption and implementation of Nation's Financial Accounting Policies and Procedures of the Shinnecock Indian Nation.

The Nation has developed, hereby implements, and shall maintain the required procedures while operating procurement contracts, unless such systems are waived in whole or in part, in accordance with § 450k(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) (Public Law 93-638), the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA), applicable federal regulations (25 C.F.R. Part 900, Subpart K) and (24 C.F.R. Part 1000 and 2 C.F.R. Part 200), and other applicable federal regulations. Pursuant to Tribal Resolution, and with notice to affected Federal grant agencies and parties, the Nation may amend these procedures and policies.

4.b Past Performance and Accomplishments 4.b.i Currently has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant 4.b.i(1) Accomplishments

In 2016, we received our first funding under a 128 (a) brownfields grant. Since 2016, we have used our 128 (a) Tribal Response Grant to work toward achieving the goals of developing and implementing: inventory of brownfields sites; developing the oversight and enforcement authorities to protect human health and the environment; providing meaningful opportunities for public participation; and developing a cleanup plan and verification and certification that cleanup is complete. Our site work successes include securing a QEP, conducting four Phase I and starting one Phase II ESA.

4.b.i(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements All work has been in compliance with our work plan, schedule and terms and conditions of our cooperative agreements. We fully complied with its reporting requirements including semi-annual progress reports and annual financial status reports, WBE/MBE documentation. Under our current grant we have met expected results within the grant period.



APPENDIX 1

DOCUMENTATION OF APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY



Community-Wide Brownfield Assessment Grant Proposal, Shinnecock Indian Nation

APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY

Site Eligibility (Site-Specific Proposals Only)

N/A: This is a Community-Wide proposal and not a Site Specific Proposal.

Threshold Criteria for Assessment Grants

1. Applicant Eligibility:

The Shinnecock Indian Nation is a federally recognized Native American Tribe

2. Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority:

A letter from the Shinnecock Indian Nation Council of Trustees has been attached as Appendix 2.

3. Community Involvement:

Upon receiving the award, we will notify the Tribal Council. As the program progresses, outreach efforts on each phase will include social media updates, neighborhood surveys, public meetings, and information flyers that will be posted in public buildings throughout the Reservation. Notice of all the public meetings will be placed in tribal offices and on social media. Public comments are welcome at all public meetings or can be sent directly to our Environmental Department using e-mail, regular mail, telephone conversation, or in person. The Environmental Department will serve as the information repository for all hard copy program related documents. We will address all public comments and post responses on our social media platform as well as sending our responses directly to each individual that asked the question. Comments and responses will be logged and contained in our information repository for public review.

4. We do not have an active Brownfields Assessment Grant.



APPENDIX 2

SUPPORT LETTER FROM THE SHINNECOCK INDIAN NATION

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- ☐ Preapplication
☒ Application
☐ Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- ☒ New
☐ Continuation
☐ Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

10/28/2020

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

NEW YORK

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name:

Shinnecock Indian Nation

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

* c. Organizational DUNS:

0782831560000

d. Address:

* Street1:

PO Box 5006

Street2:

100 Church Street

* City:

Southampton

County/Parish:

Suffolk

* State:

NY: New York

Province:

* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code:

11969-5006

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

* First Name:

Andrea

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Godoy

Suffix:

Title:

Grants and Contracts Manager

Organizational Affiliation:

Shinnecock Indian Nation

* Telephone Number:

6316804152

Fax Number:

* Email:

andreagodoy@shinnecock.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

I: Indian/Native American Tribal Government (Federally Recognized)

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-20-06

* Title:

FY21 GUIDELINES FOR BROWNFIELD ASSESSMENT GRANTS

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

Shinnecock Community-wide Brownfields Assessment

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**16. Congressional Districts Of:**

* a. Applicant

001

* b. Program/Project

001

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

11/01/2021

* b. End Date:

12/31/2024

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	300,000.00
* b. Applicant	0.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	0.00
* g. TOTAL	300,000.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:

* First Name:

Bryan

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Polite

Suffix:

* Title:

Chairman, Council of Trustees

* Telephone Number:

6312836143

Fax Number:

* Email:

bryanpolite@shinnecock.org

* Signature of Authorized Representative:

Andrea Godoy

* Date Signed:

10/28/2020